

THE PACIFIC  
Commercial Advertiser

ALTER G. SMITH - EDITOR.

FRIDAY MARCH 8

The centralized police system is now in working order in New York and is a forerunner of more centralized police methods everywhere in the country. The too-many-cooks-spoil-the-broth theory of government has had some impressive breakdowns lately.

F. D. Haskell, charged with stealing two five-cent cigars, found guilty and sentenced by the First Circuit Court to two years at hard labor in Oahu jail.

Naihe, convicted of stealing \$14.45, sentenced by the First Circuit Court to one hour at hard labor in Oahu jail.

The scales of justice, once held evenly in this community, are now not-nor-east by southwest.

The acquaintances and friends of Rear Admiral Beardslee, U. S. N., retired, who live in Honolulu will be interested in the account of his recent experiences in Japan, as related elsewhere. The fact that Admiral Beardslee was with Perry on the memorable expedition which opened the hermit empire to the world enabled him to see modern Japan under most advantageous circumstances.

The death rate of Hawaiians keeps mounting up, particularly among children. What is the reason? The Hawaiians are pretty well acclimated here, they are a stalwart race and they used to have a great aggregate population. Their food, especially the poi part of it, is wholesome, and they seem to have enough of it. What is the matter with the Hawaiians that their death rate uniformly leads that of all races on this soil?

The traveling library for Hawaiian schools would give each school a chance to make monthly drafts on a central depository of 5,000 books. A fixed library for each school would limit the opportunity of a given institution to 500 books or less, though compelling the taxpayers on a minimum basis of fifty schools to provide at least 25,000 volumes, many of them duplicates. It is easy to see with half an eye where the economy comes in.

Richard Croker, since the Potter investigation began, finds age wearing on him and may remain abroad, turning over the control of Tammany to younger hands. Tweed also began to grow old when the New York Times exposed the ring contracts but his sojourn abroad was shortened by the police. It will be too early, however, to congratulate the reformers on the effect of Croker's retirement until it is seen whether an even bolder spirit will take his place.

## MR. SHOREY'S REPORT.

We hardly think any one will object to the large percentage of water the Food Inspector finds in the so-called ice cream sold by Chinese vendors. A person who buys this mixture is better off to get water than some other things the Chinese might put into it. Besides, the "ice cream" is not sold as a food but as a sort of cooling beverage; and for such purposes half-frozen water is not so bad. True, the dealer's profits are large if he has a good sale and does not lose too much stock by melting; but what has the Board of Health to do with regulating profits? If the law confers that privilege upon it the Board had better look into other and more important lines of trade than that of a Chinese wheelbarrow peddler with a can of sherbet.

We notice that milk adulteration goes steadily on and the familiar names of Pacheco and Abreu again figure in Mr. Shorey's reports. Judge Wilcox, in dealing with milk offenders, has been accustomed to fine them but fines seem to do no good. A dealer soon makes up for them by putting more water in his cans. What is needed now is imprisonment, which, as we understand, may be bestowed at the discretion of the court. We believe much good might be done in this respect if the Legislature would raise the minimum sentence, both of fine and imprisonment, for dealers in impure milk, their trade, resolved to its last analysis, being a species of murder. That is to say, when an ailing child or an invalid is put on a milk diet and the milk turns out to have been so robbed of its nutrient qualities that the child or invalid dies, then the dealer is morally responsible for the result. It does not hit the case of such a man to fine him \$50 or give him a month or so in jail. He ought to get \$500 as a minimum fine or a year in prison, or both.

The state of the drug trade, which appears to be subject to serious fluctuations in quality of wares, must begin to cause anxiety among physicians. Much of the drug adulteration is not done here but abroad by wholesalers who send out inferior goods at a superior price. A retail druggist cannot analyze everything he gets, but must take something for granted. What is needed to protect him as well as the public is a national pure food law, sweeping in its inhibitions and rigid in its enforcement.

## THE PRINTING BIDS.

A contemporary which itself put in a bid for printing the Senate bills at the standard price of \$1.50 a page, now wants a chance to withdraw its bid and put in one a shade lower than that of other offices that also fixed the standard rate. To do so, it professes to have found out that the necessary coincidence of long-established rates in the existence of a trust or combine from which it prefers to withdraw. Incidental to this extraordinary maneuver it accuses its own publication office of collusion to clinch the Senate and thus makes a theatrical exhibit of its editor, as a pure and noble soul, repudiating the work of its business manager and consigning the latter to the limbo of unworthy citizens.

The matter would hardly be worth noticing by any one save students in humor, were it not for the fact that the subject came up in the Senate yesterday. As the Gazette Company was there referred to by implication as being a party to a printing combine because of its adherence to a standard rate which other offices, including that of the complaining newspaper, also fixed, it is de-

sirable to have the facts fairly set forth as follows:

I. Prior to making a written bid of \$1.50 per page for printing the Senate bills the Gazette Company made a verbal quotation of the same rate.

II. Two hours after making its verbal quotation the Gazette Company was asked to enter into an agreement or combination to maintain prices for Legislative work.

III. It positively refused to enter into such an agreement or to have anything to do with such a combination.

IV. It was told that the other establishments (not named) had agreed to such a combination.

V. It was asked to disclose the figures it had quoted, but declined to do so.

VI. The Gazette Company asserted that if prices were made equal the party in power would be fully justified in awarding all the work to the friends who helped to elect it and that the Gazette Company had no doubt it would do so.

VII. The price of \$1.50 per page is the same as that which the Gazette Company charged the Legislature of 1898 for doing the same work; also the Council of State.

VIII. These facts, if the Senate Printing Committee desires, will be put in the form of an affidavit.

Finally, the Gazette Company serves notice that it is not open to offers from other printing establishments to combine on rates. It fixes fair prices and maintains them.

## SLAVERY AMONG ASIATICS.

The Federal Grand Jury will, it is reported, be asked to investigate the system of slavery which is said to obtain in the Oriental quarter. Whether its attention will be directed to specific instances of human bondage we do not know, though the jury must, of course, get hold of such incidents to enable it to bring indictments. Already detectives have been at work. Undoubtedly their task was a hard one, owing to the facility with which the lower-class Oriental tells an untruth for the benefit of himself or any one else of his race in whom he has an interest; but hard as it was, the task of the Grand Jury in getting at the facts of slavery, if such facts exist, promises to be considerably harder.

Once in a long time a Chinese or Japanese woman announces herself as a slave and calls upon the law to rescue her, but the cases are few and far between and some of them are manifestly fraudulent. As the fruit of long experience, the San Francisco authorities do not always receive the "escaping slave girl" with open arms any more than they do the Chinaman who confesses that he was smuggled into the country and has no right to stay. One of the first "slave girls" to put herself into the hands of the San Francisco police was given over to a charity, the good women composing which triumphantly shipped her back to China at their own expense. It turned out afterward that she was the daughter of a merchant who wanted to sell her to a mandarin and was not unwilling to save trans-Pacific passage-money. She actually went, and with a light heart, from freedom to bondage. The scheme worked so well that whenever a merchant wanted to send his wife or daughter back to the old home he had her "escape" to the passage-paying society and in due time—for this was before the day of the Geary law—he got her back again. Since exclusion began, with all its photographic and book-of-record appurtenances, there has not been much doing at San Francisco in the "escaping slave" line. Occasionally a girl gets miffed and runs away from home to the arms of the authorities, police or charitable, but she generally goes back again. If in slavery she is not displeased, for sometimes in that state she has more comforts than she gets under the family roof.

The form of slavery that exists among the coolie Japanese is apt to be paternal or maternal. Girls sold or indentured make money for their parents by the process of sale. How far this system goes in Honolulu we do not know; but it is said to exist and to be supplemented by a species of bondage which has no parental standing or excuse. If this is true it is a proper subject for the Federal Grand Jury to investigate, though we confess to misgivings that anything indictable can be proved. True, there have been one or two high-priced offers to charitable people to take Japanese women off the hands of alleged "masters," but collusion is suspected and if the money had been paid it might have been divided afterwards by chiseling conspirators. The great difficulty the jury will have is to discover any woman who, if enslaved, really wants to escape from bondage or who will tell the truth in the witness box about her political and social condition.

## CHINA'S OUTLOOK.

Assuming that the powers do not want to partition China, being appalled at the magnitude and danger of the task, their method of procedure in re-establishing native government becomes a subject of world-wide interest. Apparently they have hit upon the right plan in rescuing and re-enthroning the Emperor, which, it is said, is the real object of Waldersee's expedition. With the Emperor in power and the Dowager exiled there might be a chance for reforms that would open China to Western civilization; and if that were done it might not be many years before China, as another and greater Japan, would become an aid rather than a hindrance to the progress and enlightenment of the Far East.

Lately American missionaries have cleared away the main objections to the Emperor by showing that, far from being an imbecile, Kwang-Hsu is an earnest and capable man within the limits of his Chinese education and one whose sympathies go out to all that is useful and beneficent in Western life. When a mere child, his taste ran to foreign picture books; later it developed a fondness for mechanical toys; as youth matured the Emperor called for books on science and travel, having them translated into the Mandarin dialect; then he began to read the Bible and gather about him men of real enlightenment; and finally he signed edicts for reform which will be his monuments even if he never lives to carry them out. His fault was in going ahead too fast; in taking too slight account of Chinese conservatism. This gave the Dowager her chance and she improved it with instant readiness. But she, too, went too far towards the other extreme and now her time is coming. If the Emperor is brought back he will naturally benefit by past experience and have the aid of white

advisers. Put on the throne under such circumstances there is no end to the good he might accomplish.

A new era is dawning upon China; it looms as did the era of Meiji in Japan. It means the beginning of the end for old Mongolism; the introduction of the modern spirit where it has so stoutly resisted. Indeed, the day Kwang-Hsu is put back upon the throne of his ancestors, if that day comes, may be recognized a century hence as one of the red-letter dates in the world's history.

SENATORS GET  
MAD ONCE AGAIN

(Continued From Page 1.)

tabled and made the order of business for today. Carried.

House joint Resolution 3 was read by the secretary and upon motion of Cecil Brown was returned to the lower House for proper certification.

A petition from 194 taxpayers of Honolulu pertaining to the damages accruing from the bubonic plague was offered by Senator Kalaokalani and objected to by Brown on the ground that it was contrary to the rules.

"Why?" said the chair.

"You have your rules as well as I," replied Brown, "and should study them."

"I accept the petition," said Russell.

"I ask—for information from the chair," interrupted Carter.

"When you want to know anything ask Cecil Brown," sarcastically replied the president.

"That remark was uncalled for," was Carter's reply.

"I am free to say what I please," Mr. Carter, exclaimed Russell.

"And so am I," retorted Carter.

"I call you to order," was Russell's defense, and the dialogue ended.

Achi moved to refer the petition to the committee on ways and means, but the motion was lost, and upon a motion from White it was referred to the committee on claims.

Cecil Brown, as a member of the judiciary committee, complained that he had been unable to secure a meeting of that committee and had been compelled to do all of the work alone and asked permission to submit his minority report. The report as read was as follows:

"The minority of the judiciary committee herewith presents a report on the estimates submitted by the Governor to the Legislature of the Territory of Hawaii for the succeeding biennial period, and to such committee for the purpose of preparing and including the same in an act or acts in order to bring such matter properly before the Senate for action and consideration."

"The minority has prepared and herewith submits an act making special appropriations for the departmental use as well as the payment of the necessary current expenses of carrying on the Government for such biennial period."

"This act embraces the necessary appropriations as submitted by the Governor, and the money therefor is expected to be provided out of and from a loan fund. There is also, as submitted by the minority upon the plan suggested by the Governor in his message, a general or public act based upon that passed by the Legislature of the Republic of Hawaii in 1896, and which act if passed will not necessitate the passing of a new loan act at each session of the Legislature."

"There is also in preparation a loan act, the money realized under the same to be used for the internal improvements recommended in the estimates before mentioned, or in such other manner as the Legislature may decide."

White, as one of the members of the committee, moved that the minority report be tabled until the majority could find time to submit its report and promised that this would be done by Monday of next week.

Carter stated that he had noticed in one of the morning papers that that paper repudiated the bid credited to that paper as submitted by the printing committee yesterday and asked if the chairman of that committee had received any notice to that effect. He was informed that such a notice had not been received. Carter then stated that he thought the attention of that committee should be called to this, as it was possible that if that paper was visited again they would be willing to submit a lower bid and do the work cheaper than it was at present costing the Senate.

Senator White then introduced the following resolution:

"Be it resolved by the Senate of the Territory of Hawaii that the Honorable Governor of the Territory of Hawaii be and he is hereby respectfully requested to nominate and appoint persons to fill all offices wherein he is authorized to make appointments, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, at the earliest possible day; and be it further

"Resolved, That the secretary of the Senate be and he is hereby instructed to forthwith transmit a certified copy of this resolution to the Honorable Governor, William White."

Upon a motion that it pass as read it was accepted.

Senator Crabbe gave notice of his intention to introduce the following bills: "An act defining the design of a great seal for the Territory of Hawaii."

"An act to prohibit the unlawful wearing of the badge of the Grand Army of the Republic."

Kalaokalani asked permission to read a bill referring to the exemption of certain personal property, of which he had given notice several days ago, and same was read.

White moved that the bill be referred to the printing committee and motion carried.

Carter asked for the same privilege as conceded Kalaokalani and it was granted. His bill was read by its title and referred to the repeal of the merchandise laws relating to licenses, and was also referred to the committee on printing.

Carter then moved to adjourn and motion was carried.

Jasper-Kipling seems to have reformed; he doesn't use as many cuss words as he used to.

Jumpuppe—And there is a good reason why. Cuss words are represented by blanks and when his rates went up to a dollar a word his publishers refused to pay for goods that were not delivered.—Town Topics.

## Catarrh

The cause exists in the blood, in what causes inflammation of the mucous membrane.

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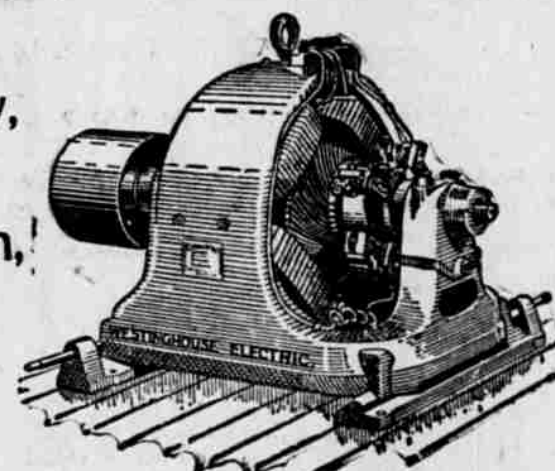
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